FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

WHIRLING AND HOWLING DERVISHES. CONSTANTINOPLE. Oct. 10. - In my wanderings among the mosques of this city of Turks, I have witnessed, with all the amused bowilderment which such a scene gives to the mind of a stranger, the spectacle of the dancing dervishes. Let me describe it to you. The center of the mesque is railed in, and the floor remarkably smooth. After prostrating themselves many times, while one sings or chants, they all, clothed in a brown garment, advance to ward the singer, bend the upper half of the body until it is horizontal, then kneel, and finally place their foreheads on the ground. Then they rise, facing the altar; and after alternations of singings and prostrations, music is commenced on a kind of flageolet, the outer brown garment is thrown aside, and the dervishes stand ready, in short white trowsers and white skirt, fastened at the waist, extending to the knee, to commence, with bare feet on the smooth floor, whirling at the given signal. The first movement is to turn the right foot over the left, toes inward as if clubfooted, raising at the same time the left heel, having previously given an impetus to the left when raising the right foot. This is the entire left when raising the right toot. His is the entro-motion, continued successively about every two turns they make while revolving slowly, and also advancing successively in their orbit toward the altar. Afterward, as their zeal increases, perhaps one such clubfoot movement impels them three or four times round. They consider this as symbolizing eternity and the vicissitudee of life, while the right band extended, palm up, implores gifts from Heaven, which the left hand, turned downward, is supposed to be distributing to fellow-mortals, retaining few of the temporal gifts for themselves. The whole scene is soleum; and when they stop whirling, at a signal, and march round, bowing to their leader, without turning their leader and their leader are signal.

and march round, bowing to their leader, without turning their back on him, they are often graceful, and always meek and carnest.

Of the howling dervishes. I had no previous adequate conception, and it is difficult to do the scene anything like justice, although, after relieving ourselves of our boots, we were led to a gallery and comfortably sented. Turk fashion, on sheep skins, where we had a full opportunity to hear and see. Each worshiper, after advancing to make a salination before the altar as he came in, seated himself in oriental fashion, on sheep skins in a semi-circle before their chief Priest. They came in all sorts of dresses, several being soldiers, and if late at once fell into the motions and the chant of the others. The women here, as well as at the other dervish worship seemed to occupy a gallery inclosed with lattice work, somewhat reminding one of the gallery for ladies in the British Parliament. The peculiar chants and howls, I will endeavor to represent in English orthography, without pretending to say what was meant, except when the word Allah or bismillah occurred. It was I will endeavor to represent in English orthography, without pretending to say what was meant, except when the word Alah or bismillah occurred. It was somewhat thus: While seated on the floor, and bending the body diagonally forward, first to the right and then to the left, and having the head play as if hung on wires, in unison with the vociferations, they commonced, moderately at first, afterward more energetically, and at last furiously, alternately chanting, shouting, and howling through the gamut, sometimes diatonically, words like "wur a leeze, burlemek," at least fifty times. Then they would hold up their hands on each side the face and bring them down, striking head and breast. Then raising their bodies to the knee and striking their forcheads on the ground, they would assume the squatting position angain, and, swaying the body, give ascries of energetic sounds like "hump," while one kept up a prolonged again, and, swaying the body, give a series of energetic sounds like "hump," while one kept up a prolonged howl, like the drone of the bagpipes through the variations of the chant proper. Suddenly, at a signal, the chorns ceased, and a weak nasal solo gave an obligato: then the chorns struck in pianissimo, with every few seconds the favorite staccato grant, which sounded somewhat like a short bark. This chorus seemed to repeat a thousand times the words, "Di rha darip d'Allah." When this had continued nearly an hour, they then rose, and ranging themselves against the wall (after some receiving caps and white scarfs) and placing the feet apart so as to brace themselves, and swaying the body as before, they continued in all perhaps three-quarters of an hour more. But there were sundry variations in the grunts, and these were ere sundry variations in the grunts, and these were ow accompanied by all turning their heads to the ght and barking at their right hand neighbors, then all to the left, and so on until apparently some were quite exhausted. Then one, who seemed to be a kind of choir leader, and also a soldier, would stamp his foot to give new life to the choir. Then the "hump" and stamp of feet, and crack of hands replaces, for a time, the voices, except the obligato howl, while the bobbing of the head works with breakneck rapidity. Now the obligato gives renewed stamps with right foot, and their floories are required. Now the obligate gives renewed stamps with right foot, and their flagging spirits are again urged; to a tremendous series of vociferous staccategrunts, until itseems as if some members of the choir must drop. Meantime a whirling dervish, apparently excited by the scene, stands in the center and performs his gyrations with white skirt flying out to a circle, exceeding hoop-skirt dimensions. Even some children of eight or ten, in their enthusiasm, stand up and try to initate the movements and sounds of the howling chorns. During part of this scene the Hier Prior. chorns. During part of this scene, the High Priest, or, as some say he is called, the Schah, was blessing infants by rubbing his foot over their backs as they lay on the ground. When the older ones came, and grown men, he stood with his right foot on their limbs and rubbed his left over their back, and somegrown men, he stood with his right foot on their limbs and rubbed his left over their back, and sometimes afterward over their breasts. They then rose, kissed his hand, and he blessed them. When sick, he blessed a cup of some liquid and gave it them to drink. If their eyes were inflamed, he placed his hands on their temples and rubbed his thumbs repeatedly over the eye-lids. From even these singular proceedings from under our gallery my attention was now irresistibly drawn by the increased energy of the howling chorus. At the risk of being expelled from their mosque, I took down the proceedings rapidly, thus: Chorus men cum to right and left, with continued grant and prolonged howl. Now, side by side, sustaining each other from falling when exhausted, they, orchestralike, bring on the grand crash toward the last. With an asthmatic wheeze, a diminuendo and then crescendo howl, varied by the staccate grant, almost in fuga pursuit of each other, they bob like supplejacks, perspiring at every pore, until, with a chorus of twangs, and shrieks, and grants, and a last fearful howl, a stamp of the foot brings death-like silence, and the exhausted band ginde, like ghosts, through a rawhide door, and the service is closed. As they seem deces not arouse leaguier in most persons, but rather solemant.

THE AUTHOR OF FUAD PASHA'S TESTAMENT. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10,-This is a land of intrigue, and one of the most curious illustrations of it is the "Last will and testament of Fuad Pasha," published here ten days ago. It claims to be the dying advice of Fuad Pasha to the Sultan on the home and foreign policy of the Turkish Government. It has created a grand sensation, and has been generally accepted as genuine. Its authenticity has been formally denied, but in such studied phrases as to give the impression that it is genuine after all. Now, the simple fact is that this so-called Testament was written in Constantinople by Malcom Khan, who was formerly Secretary of the Persian Embassy here. He is the same man who published a pamphlet two years ago, signed "Several Mussulmans," which created quite a sensation at the time. He is not a Mohammedan at all, but is a Georgian by birth, and, I believe, an Armenian in religion. This hast forgery was not by any means a secret, except to the outside world. I mean that it was prepared with the consent and approval of Aali Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Mr. Bourèe, the French Embassador. The Grand Vizier read and approved it. Mr. Bourèe read and corrected it before it was published, and Malcom Khan was really nothing more than their agent. The object of this really able document is to influence the Sultan to sustain Aali Pasha, and to prepare the way for supposed schemes of the Empress. It agrees formally denied, but in such studied phrases as to for supposed schemes of the Empress. It agrees with the known opinions of Fuad Pasha in many points, and will no doubt, have some influence. The Sultan is so shut out from the world that when the truth leaks out and is known to others he himself will never heed it.

THE SULTAN, ABDUL AZIZ,

BOUND FOR SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 10 .- Friday being the Turk's Sunday, and the Sultan attending mosque regularly, we went, immediately on our arrival, to see him enter. But, as the distance was great, although we saw him in his caique, we were a few minutes too late for his entrance, in full uniform. However, by waiting we saw not only his splendid large caiques, for himself and son, (gracefully formed, and terminating in a sharp, gilded bow, near which is the figure of a golden eagle snatching a serpent, and the elegant canopy over his purple, velvet-cushioned sears), but also had a near view of the Sultan, as he came out of the door and entered, in plain clothing, his caique in ordinary, to be rowed across to his Summer palace on the Scatari side. As he appeared, his Greek body guard, drawn up in two ranks and dressed in the most gorgeous uniform of blue and gold, saluted him—not as European soldiers do, by presenting arms, but by bending the upper half of the body to a horizontal position and dropping the extended right hand until it nearly touched the ground. His majesty is rather a fine looking man, and his son, who afterward rode off on horseback, attended by a body guard, seemed a sprightly However, by waiting we saw not only his splendid man, and his son, who afterward rode off on horse-back, attended by a body guard, seemed a sprightly and intelligent youth. The royal carriage, which was in waiting, in case the Sultan had preferred going to one of the palaces on the European side, was a handsome turn out with four fine black horses attached. The Sultan is quite liberal in his policy, and rather attached to the Franks and their customs. He has only one Sultana, his palaces are furnished in European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental Europe. He readily grants permission to the formerly dewas in waiting, in case the Sultan had preferred going to one of the palaces on the European side, was a handsome turn out with four fine black horses attached. The Sultan is quite liberal in his policy, and rather attached to the Franks and their customs, and rather attached to the Franks and their customs. Carry fine has only one Sultan is palaces are furnished in European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and the other (lew) Belmont. Mr. August Belgand and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and the other (lew) Belmont. Mr. August Belgand and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and the other (lew) Belmont. Mr. August Belgand and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and the other (lew) Belmont. Mr. August Belgand and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and the other (lew) Belmont. Mr. August Belgand and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and the other (lew) Belmont. Mr. August Belgand and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and America, instead of as in Continental European style, and his window sash opens as in England and A

him to his Summer palace, at the Sweet Waters of Asia (a sluggish little fresh water bayon), we witnessed a scene exceedingly novel to us, and highly interesting. The fashionable ladies resort to this region, and may be seen either in carriages going slowly up and down the avenues, or seated on rich carpets upon a moderate sized space of ground elevated about three feet above the general level. Here they buy bonbons, lemonade, and the like from the numerous itinerant venders, who transport their articles in baskets or buckets suspended from a pole over the shoulder. As we walked round face to face with these vailed ladies, we foodle not avoid being disabused of some prejudices. They have evidently much more freedom than we had supposed to walk about, or drive about, shopping, &c. They also wear usually so thin a vail dropped to the eyebrow, and a similar one brought from the neck as high as the upper lip, that the outline of the face and neck can be seen, which, added to the full view of the eyes, gives you a fair estimate of the person. They are usually rather too white and pale to be healthy-looking, and do not possess, generally, the bright, intelligent look of the sess, generally, the bright, intelligent look of the European ladies; yet they are by no means deficient in good looks, and are said to be modest and moral in their conduct.

A TURKISH REVIEW-THE BOSPHORUS ILLU-MINATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The Sultan went for the Empress this morning, and brought her up in his yacht about 1 o'clock. They landed at the Beicos Palace, and at once drove up the valley to a beautiful pavilion, built on purpose for the review. Five carpavilion, built on purpose for the review. Five carriages, each drawn by four hores, took the party. In the first rode the Sultan, the Empress, and two officers—one of the Sultan's and the other of the Empress's household. The Sultan was in his usual official uniform. The Empress wore a lavender-colored silk dress, trimmed with lace; a dark-blue velvet jacket, trimmed with gold, and a white bonnet, with a thin black lace vail. She certainly has not lost her beauty or her grace, although she is decidedly more substantial looking than she was ten years ago. I have never seen the Sultan with half so good-natured an expression as he had to-day. He evidently enjoys the fan, in spite of his mother, whose hand, by the way, was manifest to-day in the fact that not one of the thousand women in the harem was present at this grand display. The Sultan and the Empress sat for 24 hours side by side, while the troops passed in review before their gorgeous pavilion, which, with its gold and silver cloth, and its gold and velvet hangings, could not have cost less than \$50,000. They say it is to be burned up at once, in honor of the Empress, as though her presence in it had made it too sacred to be used again. There were some 50,000 people present at the review, including thomands of the better class of Turkish women, and I have never seen in any country a vast crowd so well treated by the guards and the authorities, or so quiet and well behaved. Scattered in groups over the hills and on it's rich green of the valley, it made the gayest and most beautiful sight of the kind I have ever seen. If the Empress was not enthusiastic over her evening's sail, then she has no poetry in her soul. The whole length of the Bosphorus, some lifteen miles, was iffuminated in honor of her visit. It was a perfect night, not a breath of air, but cool enough to be agreeable; the water was like a mirror. Great benfires blazed on Giants Mountain. The military en riages, each drawn by four hores, took the party. In agreeable; the water was like a mirror. Great ben-fires blazed on Grants Mountain. The military en-campment on the hills above the valley was illumicampment on the hills above the valley was illuminated, every tent having its lamp on the top, and, at a given signal, a bright light was kindled inside of each; thirty or forty steamers lying in the bay in front of the palace were illuminated from hull to top-mast, and all along the shores, sometimes far up the hill-sides, too, were millions of lamps arranged to represent stars, crescents, trees, festoons, coats of arms, triumphal arches and fantastic figures of every form, while from rafts suchored in the stream and from the shores were sent up showers of fireworks. The cannon of the fleet and the rifles of 12,000 infantry spoke out their welcome when she left the palace, the hills of Europe and Asia caught the sound and echoed it back, the shores gilded with fire, answered with bombs and rockets, and even the face of the Bosphorus itself seemed lit up with smiles as it reflected back the lights from the shore. No doubt she has seen far morefelaborate pyrotechnics in Paris and at Verseilles, but no one has ever seen what can be done by simple illumination. out no one has ever seen what can be done by simple llumination until he has seen the Bosphorus illu-

THE IMPERIAL BANQUET.

Oct. 18.—Last night the Sultan gave a grand dinner to 80 guests, including all the Foreign Ministers with their ladies, beside the higher Turkish functionaries. The Sultan and the Empress sat side by side at the head of the table on throned chairs. The Empress was resplendent with diamonds, wearing a crown and necklace which, at a very moderate estimate, might be valued at a million of francs. She wore a robe of green silk, trimmed with lace. After dinner an hour was spent in the retiring room in conversation between the Empress, the Sultan, and the Diplomatic Corps. The Sultan made himself very agreeable to several of the foreign Ministers, including our own representative, Mr. Morris, who was the most conspicuous person in the room, as the only one there without a uniform. the room, as the only one there without a uniform.

The Sultan addressed him very cordially, and Mr. Morris naturally complimented him upon the good appearance of his troops on Saturday, which led the Sultan to remark that they were armed, in great part, with American guns, and that he had reason to thank the American Government for the good disposition which it had shown in the large sale of arms it will be the sultant to be greatly such as the sultant to remark that they were armed, in great part, with American Government for the good disposition which it had shown in the large sale of arms it will be the sultant to the greatly made to bis greatly for the me. had lately made to his agents for the use of the Im- early and often, like a repeater, and a good deal at a

AMERICAN FINANCES ABROAD.

UNITED STATES CREDIT IN AUSTRIA-BONDS AND RAILROAD SECURITIES IN THE GERMAN MAR-KET-ROTHSCHILD POLICY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Oct. 19 .- The reason for the present duliness of the Frankfort Bourse is atfributed in a measure to the effect of the late gold panie in New-York, as well as the late panie on the Vienna Bourse. It has been long believed here that the credit of many of the banks and industrial associations of that city were without much capital, and could not endure any run. Many of these had been started for purely speculative purposes, and with only a small proportion of the assessments on the shares called in. These new associations were not all gotten up in Vienna, but had their origin in this city, Berlin, and Stuttgart. There was a great want of confidence in their stability and security. Austria has a paper currency, and, as in our country, it is subject to fluctuations. The difference between gold and paper is now, however, as low as 20 per cent, yet it has varied but little for many months past. By the present able political management of Von Beust, and the continuance of good crops, Austria ought, before long, to be able to resume specie payments. For the first time, I think, since 1848, she has had a surplus. The country was never before so well governed-her nationalities so well united. The crops have for many years been very good, while man ufac tures have generally prospered, and added largely to her material wealth. The free cities on the continent, however, exhibit greater progress than Vienna. This advancement has been largely made on a credit basis far in excess of the available capital. New banks and financial associations have been started within the last few years in great numbers, and with the capital only in part paid in. The shares of some of these have, however, advanced much above par. The desire for speculation is very great, and serious fluctuations are the result. The rumor of Napoleon's death was sufficient to break several banks, and reduce the stock of some of the best

from 10 to 25 per cent.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the Exchange upon Secretary Boutwell's last speeches and his expectation of being able to fund the National debt into a four-and-shalf per cent long loan. The general impression seems to be that it cannot be done under five per cent, and at this rate I have no doubt it can be done; but this can only be, in my opinion, after we shall have returned to gold payments. The financiers think that as the rate of money is so high at present the country could not borrow at less than five per cent. The many Continental railway loans in our market and the six and seven per cent gold bonds offered here by some of the American railroads now building have a tendency to keep up high rates of money. Some of the American railway bonds were at one time selling as high as 78, while they now bring only from 64 to 68, and yet they are looked upon a good. The best of German Railroad five per cent loans are rarely offered for sale, while the 44 per cents are worth from 95 to 98. The South German State loans, which before the introduction of American stocks, were for the five per cents as high as 103 to 104, sell at present for about par; while the 44 per cent loans only sell for prices varying from 92 to 94. The debts of the German States are quite small, and were made mostly for railway purposes, and the dividends on the stocks pay considerably more than the semi-annual interest. It is necessary to take into account that there is a small loss upon our coupons when sold here. The gold deliar is worth? Iforms 25 kreuzers; so the holder of American bonds loses at ieast 2 kreuzers on every dollar of his coupon; though in buying the bond, the coupon, as well as the bond itself, is calculated at 24 florins to the dollar. It is true that in 189 the bond, the coupon, as well as the bond itself, is calculated at 24 florins to the dollar. It is true that in 189 the bond sere sold at Frankfort for 116, and the holders refused to accept Secretary Walker's offer of payment in server and the sound some County bonds of Western States, which do not pay, a change upon Secretary Boutwell's last speeches and his expectation of being able to fund the National debt into

bolders of our bonds, or ever influenced Belmont in any way on the subject. In an interview not long since between Senator Chandler and Barou Carl M Von Rothschild, together with Consultance of the control of the con

The Rothschilds in their conversation with the Senator Chandler and the U.S. Consul complained very much about the introduction of those securities, which they said nobody knew anything about. The Baron said he had no trust in anything which proposed paying so large an interest. The leading commercial, paper here, which is supposed to be in the interest of the Central Pacific Railroad, strongly denounces investment in these securities, but after all the high rate of interest tempts many investors.

securities, but after all the high rate of interest conjectures, but after all the high rate of interest at the Frankfort Bank is 4 per cent; Berlin, 6; and Holland, 44. It is thought that the Frankfort Bank in self defense will raise the rate to 44 very soon. Money will not be in as great demand for the crops as usual this Fall. The wine crop is poor, oats and bny also—therefore the rate of money cannot continue too high for any length of time. The Bank of Berlin raised its rate to prevent calls for amoney to Vienna, which were looked upon as hazardous.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A CARD FROM MR. HERBERT REED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: As you appear to have "plenty of room" in your columns, and to be at a loss for something to write about, I presume you will find space for a reply to your somewhat singular article headed "Puff Guber natorial," which enters, in extenso, into my private affairs After Andy's "My Policy" turned me out of the Custom House, wishing to replenish a purse emptied in settling up old liabilities, and earn an honest living, and at the same time send out a pure stream from this Augean stable of adulterations, I started a manufactory of pure spices. Without the means of advertising I found it as ardness undertaking, and, at the solicitation of numerous friends in the "Land of Flowers," I have added to my old business that of General Commission Merchant.

A five-year-old son of a well-known D. D. of this city (who was appointed President of a Theological Institution), upon being advised to study for the ministry under his father's tuition, said: "No, I am going to be a farmer; however, I may change my mind; I have once

his father's tuition, said: "No, I am going to be a farmer; however, I may change my mind; I have once already; it was formerly the hight of my ambition to drive an ash cart?"

It has been the "hight of my ambition" for several years to be able to insert—a half-column advertisement in Title Tribuse, when, lo! and behold, I rubbed my eyes with amazement to find a first-class puff inserted "free gratis;" and though I cannot admire the good sense or discretion of the writer, that does not lighten the great weight of obligation under which be has placed me, and I trust you will be pleased to accept the samples of my manufactures, sent he awith, and which you will probably the none highly prace when I inform you that most of the governors, reverends, and honorables who indorse their purity do so from actual experimental knowledce.

I am pleased to know that you "will not believe that Gov. Reed is shaken by any wind of corruption." Every one who knows him will fully coincide with you in that opinion. He was actuated by "pure brotherly love, of the real Philadelphian kind, and nothing bacer."

Fearing that you may be at a loss to know how, "as an editor," to use my wares, I will give you some directions: If you wish to write an article on "Foreign Affairs," a smell of each can will suffice. For an article on Foliqies, that will "tear passion to tatters," a teaspoonful each of Girger, Pepper, and Mustard will be an ample dose. If an especially "pungent" article is wanted, a spoonful of Cayenne will be necessary; a pinch of Cayenne in each stocking will warm up the editorial toes. If you wish to blow up semebody, and the "rest of mankind," take a spoonful of Baking Fowder: it is guaranteed to "raise" anything. The "California Dust" will be found a sine qua non for brightening the time conting on the "spoons" who attempt to pass for pure silver under shadow of the wings of "Honest Horace."

Hoping that I may soon have the pleasure of appearing in the advertising columns of Thin Tribune with the indorsement of a still lon

[Mr. Reed's groceries are all right. Nobody said they were not. If he would trust more to the quality Ed. Trib.] time.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I claim that we can pay all our interest-bearing bonds at or before maturity, and I advance, in favor of leaving them se they are, the following arguments:

The Government has the right to redeem all First: The Government has the right to redeem all the five-twenty bonds outs saiding at the maximum rate of par in gold, between the dates of March 3, 1870, and March 3, 1885. Now if these bonds had been issued without this saving clause of redemption after five years, our credit in the interim would so have risen that we could not have paid them before maturity, without giving a premium that would increase with our ability to pay. No one has forgotten the high rate at which our bonds ruled when at one time we had \$75,000,000 in our Treasury and a National debt of only \$85,000,000. Do we want to pay 120 for what we received 60, and which we promised to redeem at 160 f.

Secondly: When our five-twenty bonds reach par in

and a National debt of only \$55,000,000. Do we want to pay 120 for what we received 60, and which we promised to redeem at 160?

Secondly: When our five-twenty bonds reach par in gold our legal tenders will be at par also, and vice versa. We can then exchange as large a portion of our interest into non-interest bearing debt, as the demand of the country for additional curroney will allow.

Thirdly: As long as our bonds are below par in gold we effect a saving by their purchase. At the present time with \$5,000,000 in gold we can buy over \$9,000,000 in five-twenties, saving thereby \$1,000,000.

As for reducing the interest on our debt by funding, I will say that long before capitalists can be induced to exchange 6 per cent securities for 4½ per cents our credit will be so good that we can increase our non-interest bearing notes \$100,000,000, and thereby effect an anunal saving of \$24,000,000 in interest, without recourse to funding. It is also preposterous to think that any one will exchange bonds bearing 6 per cent without a consideration. And if we exchange them for legal-tenders at par it can be readily seen that the \$400,000,000 now out will be quickly exchanged for bonds, an increase in our interest account of \$18,000,000 against an expected decrease of what! Will it not be of our finances for we shall pay \$18,000,000 a year additional to our national banks for the privilege of guaranteeing their circulation. Are the people willing that Government shall contract its currency issue in order to allow the banks to increase their circulation of Have we not a right to reap the benefit of credit as well as the banks. Of course the legal tenders that are turned in for 4½ per cent can be paid out again for the 520 bonds, but there is a strong argument against this arrangement, in the fact that the funding proposition calls for an issue of gold notes. The fact is we shall then have an increase of paper securities and double the present amount of logal tenders outstanding. Gold will rule higher than it ofterwise would

RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The death of a very dear relative, resulting from injuries received by being crushed be tween the platforms of two colliding cars, has induced me to seek the aid of your columns, with the hope of instituting a reform in the manner of constructing the present fatal contrivance called a car platform. Platforms are now generally built so slightly as to be totally unable to withstand any considerable shock in case of accident. This is proved by the fact that in almost all cases of collision the platforms are instantly smashed to splinters, the cars mount each other, and death and destruction crash through the train. Now, Sir, it seems to me that, with an ordinary amount of mechanical ingenity, a car platform could be constructed in such a manner as to resist the most violent shock that could be produced by any ordinary collision. A serious objection to the present method of constructing car platforms is that of placing them below the sills of the car instead of on a level with them. It is plain that if the car platform is made as a part of the sill of the car it must be ten times stronger and possess twenty times the resisting power of a platform building should be inaugurated, or platforms should be abolished and cars built as in Europe, without platforms and having the entrance on the side of the car.

New-Fork, Nov. 8, 1869. forms are now generally built so slightly as to be totally New-York, Nov. 8, 1869.

BUILDING SEWERS-THE ENTERPRISE OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE CONTRACTORS THROWN INTO THE SHADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Fifty-ninth-st. It is time this nuisance was exposed People have borne it until forbearance is no longer and A CITIZEN. New-York, Nov. 11, 1869.

HOW TO UTHIZE COAL-DUST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I noticed an editorial in your paper on a means for consuming our vast beds of coal-dust, and have been experimenting with considerable success. You are aware that large sums and a great quantity of time has been spent in trying to burn coal-oil, and by combining the two each supplies what is needed to the other, viz : the liquid is reduced to a solid, and the other, viz.: the liquid is reduced to a solid, and the needed gas is supplied to the central or solid mass of dust when thrown in a body. The two can be combined on the spot where it is to be consumed, or it could be compressed into bricks and then dipped in coal-tar or some similar substance, which would prevent the volatile portion of the gas escaping, and also allow of its transportation. Hoping this may prove of some benefit to the world at large, I remain, respectfully yours,

W. T. MERSER, No. 62 Duane-st.

PROMISCUOUS" DANCING-A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE OHIO MINISTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of the "six ministers of Bucyrus, Ohio," who have protested against promiscuous dancing, desires to enter an "carnest protest" against your stric-tures on our protest printed in the last weekly issue of your paper. You will observe that in our protest the your paper. You will observe that in our protest the word "dancing" occurs three times. Twice it is qualified by the word "promisenous," and so it would have been qualified in the third instance, but for a mistake of the printer. Our "earnest protest," then, you will please bear in mind, is against "promisenous dancing," i. e., the dancing of the sexes together, "at any time, or anywhere." Men may dance together, if they wish; women may do the same, if so disposed. We do not protest example the same of th Bucyrus, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1869.

FATAL ACCIDENTS FROM KEROSENE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: If people must leave coal-oil lamps burning in bedrouns, allow me to suggest that the danger from fire may be greatly reduced by placing the lamp in a fin basin—the broader the better.

Thiladelphia, Nov. 9, 1869.

J. W. TORREY. GENERAL NOTES.

The first two cases of shoes ever sent to China from Boston were shipped for Amoy last week by he overland route.

A stranger on State-st., Boston, asks if watering of stock is a part of the process of liquidationso says The Advertiser. When the bottom of the Great Eastern was

cleaned, recently, 50,000 gallons of mussels and other ecretions were removed from it. The ship Pride has just arrived at Boston

from Liverpool with six fine cows of the Jersey breed, purchased in England for a gentleman residing near the The raw fur trade of Michigan amounts to nearly \$1,000,000 annually, the greater portion of which is lone in Detroit. The principal skins taken are the mink, marten, fisher, lynx, bear, beaver, otter, red, gray, silver, and cross fox, muskrat, wildcat, raccoon, and wolf.

Gosnold, a town in Massachusetts containing 25 legal voters, determined to shoulder none of the responsibility of the next Legislature and voted a Representative ticket bearing the words "not to send." The other towns in the district elected a Representative.

As evidence that American ideas are getting footbold in Italy, a correspondent cites the fact that American rocking-chairs are now in high favor, though when first introduced by American families they were looked upon by the natives assomething ridiculous.

Here is a "Personal" advertisement clipped from a Chicago journal:

"PERSONAL—(If living) will the gentlemen who left 195 " ave., last Sunday evening, to fight a duel on the prairie, call and claim their property. If not called for within ten days, will be sold for debt. J. and B." The Grosvenor Dale Woolen Company contemplate erecting a mill at Thompson, Conn., next eason, which will be 500 feet long and 72 wide, and run 700 looms. The enterprise will add 1,000 more to the population of the village, and nearly 100 tenements will be built to accommodate them.

The stringency with which the "Anatomy act" is enforced in Great Britain has greatly affected the prosperity of the English medical schools. Not half enough subjects for dissection can be obtained, and the students are commencing to move across the Channel. The doctors call for the repeal of the act.

Figuro gives the official statement of the number of copies issued during the month of September by the most popular dailles of Paris. The average circulation of the Figaro was 56,800, and the total 1,704,000. The Peuple circulated 1,400,000, the National 1,200,000, the Siccle 1,000,000, the Rappel 930,000, and the Liberte 430,000.

The inhabitants of Barmah have an idea that pulling at a ropefwill produce rain. Two parties tug against each other. One is a rain party, the other a fair weather party. By previous arrangement the rain party are allowed to be victorious. On the occasion of the late continued [drouth this proceeding was attended with the happiest results.

A Texas newspaper contains the following advertisement: "We want, at this office, an intelligent freedboy, not under 12 years of age, to learn the incidents of the printer's business—chop wood, make fires, nurso the baby, run the roller, etc. Good wages paid. None but moral youths need apply. No importance attached to religious qualifications."

Hannibal, Missouri, is a good camping ground for "anxious and aimless." The Courier of that city says that there is a "mania" there for marrying lady school teachers. After giving statistics of the number married lately, it adds that "the comely school ma'am who aclately, it adds that "the comely school ma'am who accepts a situation as teacher in Hammbal may consider her chances of being struck by lightning more probable than dying an old maid."

An inundation by the Nile of more than ordinary extent began early in October, and increased so rapidly that the Viceroy gave orders to have the immense dikes below the Pyramids of Gisch made higher even than they are now. But the Nile overflowed them, doing immense damage, and finally threatened to destroy one of the palaces, and huge granaries, stored with the crops. Thirty thousand troops worked like demons for eight days, and managed to keep out the invading water until the natural period of the inundation was over.

A letter from Valetta, Malta, Oct. 15, says that island was visited by a very theavy fall of rain on the 10th, and great damage was done by the flood which ensued. The scene presented in the town of Cospicus was terrific. Men, women, and children were saved from drowning by being lifted up with ropes from the streets into the second floors of houses. Others, in their struggle for existence, broke through the roofs of the first floor rooms into the rooms above; while others were picked up by boats which had been carried to the inundated town from the sea.

Iowa is probably making as rapid progress as any State in the Union. The assessment for 1869, just completed, contains the following interesting items. The comparison is made with the statistics of 1867;

New houses built. 20,565 Increase bush. pototoes 3,000,000 Increase of whites 128,144 Increase in huter 2,000,000 Increase of colleges 31 Increase in huter 3,000,000 Increase acres inclosed 947,194 Increase in hupe 20,000 Increase acres cultivated, 69,479 Increase in hupe 270,000 Increase bush wheat 3,000,000 Increase along machinery \$1,500,000 Increase bush coat. 4,000,000 Increase bush coat. 3,000,000 Increase bush coat. 4,000,000 Increase bush coat.

On Monday, the Rev. Mr. Timlow of East Cambridge, Mass., performed a Imarriage and funeral service in the same family, and at the same hour. The service in the same family, and at the same hour. The mother was to be buried, and just before ner death, for some reasons unknown, desired her saughter, who was soon to be married, to have the ceremony performed as soon after her death as she conveniently could. Such wars the commentances of the parties interested in the marriage, that the time of the funeral seemed the most litting. And so it was, that the marriage occured by the mother's coffin; and immediately after Mr. Timlow made a few pertinent remarks and read the burial service.

Austin, Texas, was visited by a very severe hailstorm on the 22d of October. The stones varied in size from that of a boy's marble to that of a teacup. One was from that of a boy's marble to that of a teacup. One was found an hour after the storm ceased nine inches in circumference. Fruit trees were runed, weak roofs broken through, and poultry, sheep, and calves were injured or killed. The limatic asylum received much injury. More than 700 panes of glass were broken, the roof, of galvanized from, was pierced, and two or three tuns of ice lodged on the roof. One hotel also lost about 400 panes of glass. Twelve hours after the storm ice might have been gathered by the cartioad from the low places in the fields where it had drilled.

An eight year old son of a Madison County, Ill., farmer, living about three miles from St. Louis, strayed away from home seven years ago and could not strayed away from home seven years ago and could not be found. The father's house being on the road, he fancied that movers from the interior kad stolen the boy and taken him away across the river, perhaps to a great distance from his home. A few days ago, more than seven years after the child was lost, his father accidentally discovered him, now a lad of 16 years, at an Orphans' Home in St. Louis. The strange feature of this is that the boy had never been all this time half a dozen miles from his parents' residence, he having theen taken to the Asylum by an old woman, who found, him in the street some time in 1862.

Several years ago a gentleman from Boston became acquainted with and married a young lady from Hartland, Me. It has been the custom of the wife to visit her parents every Summer, and while on her visit

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY. The exercises of the anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society commenced yesterday at 10 a. m. A large audience assembled at No. 805 Broadway at that time, composed mainly of ministers, and embracing the representative men of the denomination from all parts of the country. The morning was devoted to special services appropriate to the opening of the new Mission Rooms, and their presentation to the General Missionary Committee as representatives of the whole Church. Bishop Morris, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the opening devotional service was conducted by Bishop Scott. The presenta-tion address was then made by E. L. Fancher, esq., and responded to by the Rev. Bishop Janes. The Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D., the Rev. W. H. Olin, and the Rev. Dr. Peck made addresses. The general opinion of the speakers was, that notwithstanding the number of the other enterprises which have lately sprung up in the Church calling for support, the Missionary Society would be as generously assisted as it ever has been, and that it could legitimately look forward to a field of usefulness wider than ever before. Daring the services several old hymns were sung by the andience with grand effect. The new rooms, which were yesterday formally taken possession of, are in the third story of the fine building No. 805 Broadway, opposite the St. Denis Hotel. The whole building belongs to the denomination, the book-concern owning three-fourths, and the Missionary Society one-fourth. The Book Concern store occupies part of the lower floor. The rooms of the Society are nine in number, including the elegant hall in which the meeting was held yesterday. All the appointments are of the very best description of black walnut, plate-glass and crimson trimmings predominating. The whole affair is asserted to be the fluest building in the world used exclusively for religious bust building in the world used exclusively for religious bust house the foundation of the month of the consists of 17 members, partly appointed by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society and partly by the Bishops. The members, partly appointed by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society and partly by the Bishops. The members appointed by the Beard for 1868-72 are the Rev. George Pratt of the Maine Conference; W. H. Ohln of the Central New York Conference; the Rev. W. H. Hunter of Rock River Conference; the Rev. W. H. Hunter of Rock River Conference; the Rev. W. H. Hunter of Rock River Conference; the Rev. W. H. Hunter of Nock River Conference; the Rev. W. H. Hunter of the Ohlo Conference; the Rev. W. H. Hunter of the Society will be held on Sunday and Monday. On Sunday morning missionary services will be preached in all the M. E. Churches of New-York and its suburbs; in the afternoon love feasts will be he Dr. Peck made addresses. The general opinion of the speakers was, that notwithstanding the number of the

THE LIBERTY-ST. TRAGEDY - A POLICEMAN CENSURED.

Coroner Flynn and a jury yesterday held an investigation at the Beekman st. Police-Station into the circumstances connected with the deaths of George and Letitia Jessup, and their children, who were burned at the fire at No. 63 Liberty-st., on the evening of Oct. 29. There were comparatively few persons in the Station House, the interest excited by the calamity having apparently passed away from the public mind. The Fire-Marshal was examined, and gave testimony similar to that which appeared in his report of the origin of the fire and the conduct of Patrolman Martineau, published a that which appeared in his report of the origin of the fire and the conduct of Patrolman Martineau, published a few days ago. Capt. Morris De Camp, commanding the police of the Second Frecinct, testified that he arrived at the fire about 10 minutes after it broke out; the upper floor was in flames; was present at the interview between Officer Martineau and the Fire-Marshal; heard from the Chief Engineer that four bodies had been burned in the building; Martineau told witness that he was the first officer at the fire; heentered the building by the hall door, and proceeded to the top of the first flight of states; a man camp running up states; he then saw a woman coming down stairs; the man joined her, and they went up together; he said he had warned the parties, and the Fire Marshal said. "Why did you not kick them out, if they would not go any other way?" He said the place became so hot that he was obliged to leave; he did not give any alarm. Engineer John Couley testified that he reached the fire within three minutes after he received the alarm; the flames were coming out of the second floor; private watchman Haskins told witness he thought there was a family on the upper floor, and he didn't know whether they had got out or not; ordered some men to go over the roof of adjoining building and see if they could get down the scuttle of the building; when it was broken open, they couldn't go down for the heat and smoke; the bodies were found afterward near the ladder leading to the scuttle; witness supposes the persons were; suffocated before they were burned; thinks they could scarcely have been saved had the fire at No. 63 Liberty-st., on Oct. 29, and they consider Cornelius Martineau deserving of censure for not notifying the fire men on their arrival that there were persons in the building, a fact of which he was fully aware." Charges have been preferred against Patrolman Martineau, before the Police Commissioners, for neglecting to report the presence of the family in the building.

RESIGNATION OF THE CONVICT PATROLMAN. That a patrolman of the Eighth Precinct had at one time been convicted in New-Jersey of a theft, and was incarcerated in the Trenton State Prison, caused some commotion at Headquarters when the circumstances became known. The patrolman, Matthias McCosker, only a recept appointment, yesterday called on Commissioner Bosworth, charges being about to be made against him, and surrendered his shield and other insignia of office. He seemed much affected by the position in which he was placed, and de-clared his innocence of any crime. The expla-nation given by him is that he was arrested for a larceny committed by his brother, and convicted on circumstantial evidence. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and after serving two years was pardoned by the Governor, who had become convinced of his innocence. Among the printed questions on the blank given each candidate for appointment on the police to fill up is this particular one: "Were you ever con-victed of any crime?" and this McCosker answered in the negative, and afterward, in accordance with the usual formula, swore to the truth of his statement. That such an appointment should have been made has caused the Police Commissioners much mortification, and will occasion at least one officer considerable trouble. Some time ago the Commissioners adopted a rule that, in addition to the five signatures of respectable citizens which are required to be appended the position in which he was placed, and de respectable citizens which are required to be appended to the application for appointment, the police captain within whose precinct the applicant might reside, should make due inquiry as to the character of the latter, and make report of the same to the President of the Board. Capt. Steers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, to whom was Capt. Steers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, to whom was referred the application of McCosker, reported that he had made due inquiries, and found the applicant possessed of the requisite qualifications. As charges have been preferred against Capt. Steets, he will have an opportunity of explaining to the Board of Commissioners on whose tecommendation he reported McCosker as fit for appointment.

INQUESTS. Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday,

at the Coroner's office, in the case of William Gallagher,

who died from injuries received on the 23d ult., he have

ing been run over by a span of horses and truck, driven

by Mr. James Williamson. Deceased, with other laborers, was engaged in repairing the track of the Ninth-ave. Railroad in Fulton-st., near Broadway, and throwing down a bar of iron, the horses became frightened, and springing forward, knocked Gallagher down and ran over him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered ... The same Coroner concluded the investigation into the circumstances attendant on the death of Joseph Welsh, the sailor who was fatally injured on Saturday night by being thrown over a hot stove while wrestling with George Gilbert, at No. 36 Cherry-st. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and Gilbert was discharged. .. Also at No. 72 Columbia-st., over the body of Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, who was fatally burned on Wednesday evening. Joseph, her son, on returning home found his mother lying on the floor of her apartment dead, and burned in a most shocking manner. It is conjectured that the kerosene hamp, which deceased was in the habit of using, exploded, setting her clothing on fire... The body of the boy found on Wednesday in the harbor has been identified as that of George Hoffman, aged II years, whose parents reside at No. 34 Third-st. Ho left home on the 19th uit, and has not since been seen. Coroner Keenan held an inquest. ... The same Coroner will to-day hold an inquest at Bellevin Hospital over the body of Daniel Welsh, an Irish laborer, who died from injuries received on the 1st inst., having been accidentally struck on the head by a heavy roller at No. 99 Liborty-st. Deceased resided at No. 50 Spring-st. ... Coroner Flynn was requested yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 122 Pitt-st. in the case of Matthew Morne, who died suddenly from disease of the heart. ... The same Coroner concluded the investigation into

THE FAT MELTERS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH. For a long time past the Board of Health

have been waging a desultory war with the fat-meiters of this city, making concessions to them and encouraging them in their attempts by the use of new and improved methods of melting, to render the business inoffensive, or at least so as not to be detrimental to the health of or at least so as not to be determined to the health of persons residing in the neighborhoods in which the establishments may be situated. Several of the fatostablishments may be situated. Several of the fatmelters have cooperated with the Board in their efforts,
and by the use of new and improved apparatus have so
far rendered the busidess inoffensive as to obtain permits to carry it on. By far the greater number, however, have not done so, and have paid hitle or no attention to the orders of the Board except when they have
been summarily ordered to close their places and
the order has been enforced. At the session
of the Board on Tuesday last a communication was received from Dr. Harris, giving the names of those who
are hable to prosecution either for melting without a
permit, or having a permit are conducting the business
in a manner detrimental to public health. The commu-

nication, together with the list, was referred to the San itary Committee, with power to decide and act upon it there committee, with power to decide and act upon it.
The Committee, with power to decide and act upon it.
The Committee met yesterday, and after examining the
papers and taking the legal opinion of the Attorney of
the Board, decided to prosecute the persons named in the
communication without delay, and instructed the Attorney to institute suits in each lastance. The off-enders wifl
probably be brought to a speedy trial, and if the present
intention of the Board of Health is fully carried out the
fat meltors, like the butchers, will be effectually driven
into the avenues bordering on the river, or into the upper
portions of the city.

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 p. m. yesterday, and after a session of a few moments, in which no business of importance was transacted, adjourned The Board of Assistant Aldermen, failing to secure a

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, failing to secure a quorum yesterday afternoon, the Clerk declared an adjournment to Monday afternoon. The Croton Aqueduct Department was to have opened proposals yesterday, for furnishing and laying about 650 feet of cight-inch cast-iron pipe, filled with wood, from this city to Ward's Island, but owing to the absence of Controller Connolly, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the beginning of next week. The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, and completed the canvass in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards. The Board then proceeded to canvass the Ninth Ward, during which Mr. John M. Costs presented a protest szainst canvassing the votes for Wm. G. Bergen for Assemblyman of the Ninth Assembly District, of the Ninth Ward, and particularly of the Sixth Election District of the said Ward, for the reason, as claimed by the protestant, that the votes which had been cast for himself had been credited to Mr. Borgen. The Board had the session, and took a recess until this morning.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECT TION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday morning, Messrs. Bowen, Bell, Brennan, and Nicholson being present. A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department stating that they would lay an additional water main from One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. to Randall's Island. The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor submitted his report for the month of October, from which it appears that 1,054 families were relieved, at an outlay of \$2,667. Of the above number 141 were relieved on account of old age; sickness, 382; charge of families, 449; wounds and infirmities, 77; accouchements, 5. A night school is to opened at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for the instruction of those prisoners who may have obtained the consent of the Warden to attend. The report of the Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, from Oct. 24 to Nov. 6, was received. The number of applicants for male septying for work was 457; females, 999. Situations were procured for 344 males, and for 947 females. stating that they would lay an additional water main

THE HEMPSTEAD PLAINS PURCHASE.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has recently purchased 64 seres of land on the South Hompstead turnpike, about one mile south-east of Hempstead, L. I., for a Cemetery. The situation and nature of the ground (part of it being woodland) make it much more appropriate for burial purposes than the present Cemetery on the Plains. It is purposes than the present Cemetery on the Plains. It is proposed by Mr. Stewart to give as much of this new land as the Cemetery Trustees may deem right in exchange for the present Cemetery ground. Mr. Stewart to bear all expenses of removal of the bedies now interred, and sill other necessary expenses. He also proposes to creatment and improve the grounds, so that the new Cemetery shall excel in beauty any fown cemetery in Long Island. Mr. Stewart has also made a proposition to the Queens County Agricultural Society for the exchange of their present site for one just east. The matter will be laid before the Board of Directors at an early day. The foundation of the first of a series of houses to be creeted on the Phains was commenced last week. The building will be a double dwelling, and will cost from \$12,000 to \$45,000. This will probably be the only one commenced this Fall, the season being so far advanced that building must soon be suspended.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Mrs. Eleanor F. Bishop of No. 23 Unionsquare made affidavit at the Tomba Police Court yesterday against Wos. Sweet of the firm of A. E. Jones & Co., desiers in dry goods at No. 45 West Broadway, wherein she charges that on the 1st day of December, 1866, the she charges that on the 1st day of December, 1800, the members of this firm caused her arrest on a charge of stealing \$96 worth of dry goods, a portion of \$400 worth purchased by her with the understanding that her husband would pay for them, but which he refused to do. She charges that she was taken through the public street in charge of an officer and locked up in the Tombs, but on the following day was discharged; and that he arrest was made for the purpose of destroying her evidence in a suit which she had commenced against her late husband for alimony, having already been granted a divorce. On this affidavit Mr. Sweet gave bail in \$1,000 to answer.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

District-Attorney Pierrepont has been investigating the charges made against Samuel T. Blatchford of being concerned in the drawback frauds at the Custom-House, and he has become satisfied, on comparing papers sent on to him from Washington with other papers in the Custom-House, that abundant evidence exists to have the matter acted upon by the Grand Jury. The amount of money believed to have been drawn by Mr. Elatchford on false and fraudulent drawback papers is over \$200,000. The total amount drawn by all those implicated in the frauds is supposed to be about \$1,000,000.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

BUPERIOR COURT-Special Term.

Before Justice Fithian.—A Valid Marriage.—
Mary Durand agt. Joseph Durand.—The plaintiff made an adidavit that the defendant had repeatedly promised to have a religious marriage ceremony performed and had lived with her 16 years as her husband treating her and calling her as his wife during that time. They had five children when three months ago, she says, he drove her from him and grossly libeled her. A motion was made to discharge the order of arrest on ground sufficiently shown in the opinion of the Court. The Court has vacated the order of arrest, rendering the following opinion: "The affidavit contains facts sufficient to constitute several causes of action in which an order of arrest could be granted. The only question is whether by all the facts set forth in the affidavit it is not made affirmatively to appear that the plaintiff is incapacitated to sucer maintain any such action. It is allexed in favor of the motion that the affidavit states facts showing the plaintiff to be the write of the defendant. That husband or wife cannot maintain a personal action at law against the other for damages for a personal injury from either is clear. The remedy is by a criminal prosecution and a bill in equity for a separation. In this case the affidavit shows that while there was never a formal ceremony of marriage, either religious or civil, between these parties, yet there was a promise of narriage, consummated by living and cohabiting together as man and wife for if years. The plaintiff promised to be the wife of defendant, and in fulfillment of that promise she forsook all others and kept herself exclusively to him as his lawful wife nud the mother of his children for 16 years, during all which time the defendant kept and maintained and cohabited with the plaintiff, openly and publicly acknowledging her to be his wife. Within all the authorities this is sufficient to constitute the parties husband and wife. The defendant would be estopped, as against the plaintiff and all the world, f

without costs.

Booth's Theater and the Theatrical Bouquet.—In the above case Judge Fithian decided, yesterday, that the defendants were only restricted from distributing The Bouquet inside the theater, and dissolved the injunction as to any other restraint.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENEAU TERM.

By Monell, McCunn, and Fithian, Judges.—
Striking out an answer on affidavits.—Roome et al. agt.
Nicholson et al.—The planning sued for the price of coat
sold to the defendants through an agent. The answer set
up was that the coal was bought from a different house.
Planniffs moved to strike out the answer as shown on
affidavits, showing that the coal sold was theirs, and
whatever representations were made by their agent as
to its belonging to others, were unauthorized. The Court
below struck out the answer as shown on these affidavits,
and defendants appealed. The General Term, Judge
Monell, delivering the opinion, affirm the act of the court
below, holding that whether an answer was shown or not
defendant in making, and that the representations of
the agent unauthorized by plaintiffs, could not furnish
any defense, the relative pights of the seller and purchaser
remaining the same.

Before Barbour, J. C., and Friedman and By Monell, McCunn, and Fithian, Judges .-

any defense, the reintregights of the seller and purchaser remaining the same.

Before Barbour, J. C., and Friedman and McCunn, J. J.—Tenuncy.—Cot agt. Braunsdorf et al.—This case, previously reported, arises from these facts: The plaintiff leased to Planer & Keyser the premises Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st., on which a three story building was to be erected. Subsequently an arrangement was made with Planer by which a fourth story was to be built, and Planer was to pay \$150 per annum for the fourth story. The fourth story was erected, but, meanwhile, Planer assigned to the defendants his lease of the premises. The defendants claim that, as assignees, they are only liable for the rent in the lease. Plaintiff claims that they are liable for all the contracts of his leases and, therefore, liable for the additional amount for which he agreed with his lesses, beyond the amount stated in the written lease. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Swiss Extradition Case.—In this case, in which the discharge of Francois Farez, the alleged fugitive from Switzerland is sought, on habeas corpus, before Judge Blatchford, the return of the Marshai that he held Farez by virtue of the warrant of Commissioner Newton, has been traversed. A reply to the traverse will be made to-day, and argument will ensue to-morrow.